Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

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KOADWAY OFERA HOUSE-2 and 8: " Madame Angol's Danghter." DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8: "An Arabian Night."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8: "Pirates of Pen-

HAVERLY'S THEATRE-2 and 8: "The Tourists in the Pailman Palace Car."
NEW YORK AQUARITM-2 and 8: Circus,
PARK THEATRE-2 and 8: "Fairfax."
EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS OFREA HOUSE-2 and 8.

Variety.

STANDARD THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Our Candidate."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-1:45 and 8: "The Fa WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8; "She Stoops to Con-

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TERRENE ALMANAC FOR 1889. Now ready. 25c. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wiber has succeeded, from directions of several profess onal gentlemen, in combuding the part Oil and Lime in such a mouner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung comminints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were protoconceed hope ess, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect have been entirely cared by using this preparation. Be sure and get the groune. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemiat, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign .- Severe shocks of an earthquake have

been felt in Havana. - The missing ship Arklow, which left New-York for London November 19, has arrived safely in England, === A grand banquet was given in honor of General Grant in Havana last evening = Henry M. Stanley has established a Belgian trading station in DOMESTIC .- The Senate Committee on Territories

decided yesterday to report favorably on the nomination of E. H. Murray for Governor of Utah. - Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, bas liberated eighty-seven convicts from an overcrowded prison. = The Fusion House in Maine laid the proposed questions to the Court upon the table till Monday. ___ A fire at Alton, Ill., has caused a loss of \$110,000. ____ A motion to recommit the Harlem River bill was adopted by the State Senate yesterday.

Congress. -The Senate was not in session yesterday. === The attention of the House was devoted ley made a personal explanation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Complaint was made to the Police Board that the sewers are being choked. =Judge Poland, Congressman Money, Hugh Bastings. Joseph Pulitzer and others expressed their views on the Presidential campaign. Schednles of J. Lloyd Haigh's debts and assets were presented. ____ The Manufacturers and Merchant's Bank has left the State system. = A movement is on foot to raise an endowment fund for the General Theological Seminary. - A non-suit was entered in the Havemeyer case. === The complaint of Mr. Talmage's opponents was served. === A man was arrested for beating his wife brutally at Newark. Mrs. Meierhoeffer told how her husband was murdered. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 88.35 cents. Stocks opened weak and prices declined; later there was some recovery, and the closing was steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 51°; lowest, 38°; average, 42%.

Rechester University is receiving liberal gifts. It is announced that \$100,000 has been subscribed within the past six months, and an equal sum has been pledged toward an extra endowment of \$250,000.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, furnished Mr. Cox with ample material yesterday for an appendix to the little work known as "Why we Laugh," and the explanation seemed to meet the views of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Tilden's impetuous eagerness to confound his calumniators in regard to that little matter of his income tax was exemplified in the usual way yesterday by obtaining another postponement. At this rate of progress Mr. Tilden will not be able to pay up before the Democratic Presidential Convention meets, and the thirsty Democracy may drain the "barrel,"

One prominent Southerner takes a cheerful view of the negro exodus. Congressman Money, of Mississippi, says, in the talk reported elsewhere, that he hopes it will continue until every negro has left the South, and that he tells the blacks so. His reason is his belief that there will always be white men, native or imported, to incite them to antagonism toward the whites, but he fails to suggest who will do the work of the South when the workers are gone.

It is inevitable, perhaps, but it is none the less grotesque, that the man who commits a crime should be so much better cared for by society than the man who does not. Governor Blackburn, in despair of inducing the Kentucky Legislature to put the penitentiary in proper order, has felt himself obliged to pardon eighty-seven convicts out of the overcrowded prison. And yet it does not seem to have been in as bad a sanitary condition as hundreds of New-York tenement-houses are.

The most noteworthy feature of the statement made by the Fusionists of Maine is the calm impudence of the attempt to show that judgment, for certainly, though the Freshthe Govereor and Council gave every facility man may be more ornamental or the cat may for redress to elected members who feared seem more at home in that position, nothing

given to every one. But inasmuch as by keeping the returns secret the Governor and Council rendered it impossible that anyone should know what he ought to say, it is plain why this privilege was not regarded as valuable.

The jails of Ludlow-st. and Raymond-st. are but poorly equipped with facilities for escape compared with that most accommoing penal institution in Indiana. There was an escape some time since through a hole in the floor of one of the upper cells, but the County Commissioners, in a spirit of true economy and not desiring, perhaps, to interfere with the right of any one to the pursuit of happiness, merely had the hole stuffed with a mattress, and ordered that the hole "be hidden under a bed." Strangely enough, the prisoners found it, and no less than sixteen of them disappeared through it, thereby utterly destroying the pure faith of the Commissioners in mattresses as a substitute for locks, and driving them to the necessity of finding some other way of removing a hole in the floor than that of "hiding it under a

The latest municipal opera bouffe presents Commissioner MacLean in the light and virtuous tenor role, while Commissioner Campbell appears as the venerable profligate and very heavy villain. There is a dispute, it seems, in three acts, between the police and the inmates of the Court House and City Hall, respecting the removal of the ashes from those buildings. Their regular removal is much desired by all the big and little Injuns of the Democracy there assembled, and has been requested in various touching solos by Commissioners Campbell and Kelly, accompanied by full Tammany and Anti-Tammany choruses of bowls. But Mr. MacLean has put his foot down-that is to say, almost put it down. He does not like the box in which these ashes are deposited. He does not regard the box as official, as legitimate, as setting a proper example to the mass of our citizens, and he has announced-this is his finest air in the whole piece-that he will not remove the ashes again until there is a different style of box to take them from. And here the news stops with the play still going on. We can suggest a capital denouement to the piece, and a solution of the whole controversy. Let the ashes be kept for Mr. Kelly. He'il want them all to put on his bead when he comes home from the National Democratic Convention, and from nominating Tilden.

If justice miscarries in the case of the wifebeater in Newark, whose achievement is reported to-day, it will be time to consider the need of an agitation upon the subject similar to that which some courageous women have conducted in England. It does not seem possible that any instance of this heartless crime could have been more atrocious. The man dragged his wife from her bed and beat her with the buckle end of a strap, which literally plucked out her flesh; he thrust her outdoors naked and beat her down the street and back again; pounded her head against the walls so that the plaster yielded; tore one eye out entirely and nearly destroyed the other-if there is anything which this fiend did not do, it was simply because his ingenuity could not keep pace with his ferocity, and he could not think of any new atrocity to commit. The man's very logic was characteristically brutal. The language supplies us with no better word, though, as Dr. Chapin well said the other day, there are men to call whom brutes is an instance of cruelty to animals. Knoll, drunk himself at the time, gave it as his excuse that his wife drank, and we are to interpret the whole affair as a temperance lecture. The humor of this is too grim even for smiles. There will be considerable curiosity to see what Jersey justice does with to personal and private matters; Mr. Horr made a this wretch. Any human law would be inadhumorous reply to a speech of Mr. Cox's; Mr. Haw- equate, of course, in such a case. The taking of life must be followed with a heavier penalty than any other crime, and yet many a murder. committed in a flash of passion, has been innocent compared with this fierce and protracted orgy of a devilish spirit. The law will be inadequate, but let him have the full bene-

ON THE FENCE.

The Fusionist Legislature of Maine made the mistake of its life when it abandoned the fence around the State House. It was at home there and ought to have remained, no matter how cold the weather was. So appropriate was the place that the members seem to have dropped to it by the instinct of natural selection. For there is nothing better settled by the experience and observation of policemen and detectives than that persons in that line of progress has ceased and material decadence business, whenever they get hold of anything by means similar to those by which the Fusionists obtained possession of the Government of Maine, invariably go to a "fence" with it. The first step taken by any detective of ordinary sagacity, after being put in possession of the facts connected with the theft, would be to look for the stolen Government at the nearest "fence," and that, singularly enough, is the way in which they described their place of meeting in the official journal of their proceedings. Having stolen the Government, they did take it to the nearest "fence," and to follow out the figure, there they did literally "spout it."

In another sense, too, it was appropriate. The place of meeting was a beautiful symbol of the attitude of the party on all political questions, and especially the position of the Democratic wing of it upon the question of finance. As between hard money and soft, the whole party has been figuratively "the fence" for years. Then how the hearts of several hundred Democratic states- will not grudge philosophical Britons the conmen in various parts of the country, whose fame consists chiefly in the skill with which they balance on the fence, must have warmed ting on. to the Fusionists when they learned that the latter were not only metaphorically occupying it, but had literally met and organized on it. We know that one eminent Indiana statesman, Mr. Hendricks, whose feet have not touched solid ground on the currency question for several years, sympathized profoundly with the enterprise of the Fusionists, for he telegraphed them to that effect. But how his heart must have bounded when he saw that they had come over to his platform and seated them-

selves on the fence. It seems a great pity that they adjourned and moved away, they seemed so fitted to the place. The young man who gave away the Sophomore fence at Yale last Summer expressed the opinion, in the course of his remarks, that with the exception of the cat nothing was more becoming to a fence than the average Freshman. We suspect that in the light of the proceedings of the Maine Fusionists be will have to revise his that they had been counted out. Special ever so completely and thoroughly illus- out, he maintains, "by all their characteristic ernor Seymour has not been heard from on the sub- to repeat a stanza from Whittier with such expres-

the Maine Fusionists on the State House fence.

RUMORS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A rumor of the impending capitulation of the allied Peruvian and Bolivian forces to his senses who does not know that Lord the invading army of Chili, in the Province of Derby speaks the words of truth and sober-Tarapaca, was yesterday published. This rumor, however, came through the London Stock Exchange, and it should be read in the light of the fact that there prevails in London a violent speculation in Peruvian bonds, which have advanced since the late days of December from 11 to 18; these securities, strangely enough, growing more buoyant as the tide of disaster sets in more steadily against Peru. This anomalous state of the market is occasioned by the hope that in the event of Chilian success that Republic will assume some of the Peruvian debt, which is nominally a mortgage covering certain productions of Peru. The bondholders have more faith in the prospective than in the present owners of this property, although the Chilian Government, so far as known, has do not lack confidence either in their defences given no pledge to pay the debts of its antagonist. Under the circumstances, cautious dealers in securities will possibly credit this story to the creative genius of the stockbroker who has an interest in forcing Pernvian securities a point or so upward.

And yet on its face the rumor is not improbable. After the defeat of the allies under General Buendia, who is now under courtmartial, the remnants of his army were said to have fled northward. These may have united with the forces under General Montero in the vicinity of Arica, and that leader, who is a man of ability, perseverance and ambition, may have hastened across the desert to dislodge the invaders from Tarapaca. The march under any circumstances would be a trying one, and the poorly clad and poorly fed soldiers of the Alliance would be in no condition to face the alert and well-equipped invaders, especially since the latter have a well-organized cavalry force, while the allies have scarcely a horse. If there has been a collision of the two armies, the result will be known here in a few days, inasmuch as the Chilian army is in telegraphic communication with Valparaiso, which, in turn, is directly connected with London.

But even if the report of such a signal suc-

cess on the part of Chili is substantiated, an immediate conclusion of the war can hardly be hoped for. The mob in Lima would probably cut the throat of Pierola, the new Dictator, as soon as intelligence of the disaster reached the capital, unless he fled, as did his predecessor. But the Peruvian people have little dread of war debts, for they never pay anything, and so long as they find enough to eat they will clamor for a "vigorous prosecution of the war." The temper of these patriots was manifested in the scenes of blood which attended the seigure of the Government by Pierola, after President Prado escaped. No administration would dare to proffer or accept terms of peace unless these terms were dictated and enforced by a Chilian commander at the Peruvian capital. Such a result is not impossible. Already the Chilian fleet is blockding Callao. The Huascar is once more equipped for cruising, and the Peruvian fleet s completely swept from the sea. Victories ike the one reported would release the Chilian orces from garrison duty in the conis also predicted, would still further encourage the Chilians to send a large expedition to the North. But all this will take time even under the most favoring conditions; and meanwhile the staunch little Republic is in loan of \$6,000,000 has been authorized by her Congress. If this destructive war can be cunted success will hasten the time when the Chilian flag shall once more float over the Peruvian capital.

INDUSTRY AND PEACE.

Lord Derby's reputation for caution and common sense will not be impaired by his recent speech before the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce. It was an address on the industrial condition of Great Britain, and was marked by clearness, cogency and moderation. The general conclusion which his various analogies and comparisons tended to sustain was one which cannot seriously be questioned. It was this: England has not reached a point in its history when material has begun. The industrial position of the country may be unsatisfactory in many respects, but there is a positive increase of wealth even in the hardest of hard times. The rate of development may be much slower at one time than it is at another, although Lord Derby would have us infer that Englishmen were not really as rich in 1873 as they thought they were, and, on the other hand, that they are not as poor in this year of grace as they imagine; but there is no retrograde movement-there is actual progress in material resources and prosperity. In proof of this assertion he cites the income tax returns, the savings bank deposits, and the consumption of popular luxuries such as tea, beer and tobacco, wherein he finds such conclusive evidence of advance as to warrant the assumption that the people have this year a larger amount of property and a larger income in money or money's worth than they had ten years ago. This conclusion appears to be tolerably safe. Certainly, Americans solatory reflection that, while they are not doing so well as they used, they are still get-

The international aspects of competition are discussed by the great Lancashire peer with caution. He thinks that England can afford to despise the commercial rivalries of Contiin abundance-coal, iron, masses of capital, mechanical appliances and trained workmen. More than that, they lack free labor; for, as Lord Derby well says, "labor is not free where, as now all over Europe, a young man is liable to be taken from the trade he is 'learning, and for three or four of the best vears of his life initiated in the vices of a camp and sent back, having forgotten all that sertion that "militaryism cannot co-exist with even when dealing with John Chinaman. 'industry on a great scale." He warps his countrymen against "going as a nation into the 'gunpowder and glory business." He tells them they may be successful and glorious, as they were in 1815, but bids them remember that at no period in their history have the English people been so poor, so miserable or so dissatisfied as they were in the twenty years

far as Europe is concerned, need have no apprehensions so long as they shun all military adventures not forced upon them by duty or by self-defence. Is there an Euclishman in ness?

American competition, Lord Derby confesses, is not to be lightly spoken of. Indeed, he says, "it is hard to put any limits, even in imagination, to the possible development of that wonderful country-forty Englands 'rolled into one, as somebody called it-to which, in all present appearance, if it only manages to hold together, the first place in 'the future of the world belongs." Of course he complains that Americans do not come out and face England "in the "open." but "fight intrenched up to the eyes behind a protective tariff," and he reproaches them for lacking confidence "in their own unaided superiority." They are fighting, however, in their own way, and or in their tactics. They know that they have what, as Lord Derby says, Continental Europe lacks and England possesses-coal, iron, masses of capital, mechanical appliances and trained workmen; and, moreover, that their labor is absolutely released from the dead weight of conscription. They realize, to use Lord Derby's own phrase, that they are "marked out by all their characteristic qualities for 'industrial supremacy." If home interests are neglected in England and national energies are allowed to go to waste in unnecessary campaigns, Americans recognize the advantages of their position as a peace-loving, industrial State among the warlike nations of the earth.

ONE OF THE MODERN ARTS.

Not all the labor-saving machinery used in The Tribune Building is to be found in such mechanical departments as the press, stereotyping, composing and mailing rooms. The ready reference to the files of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, which our indefatigable index-keeper fills out from day to day and completes at the close of the year, enables every member of the editorial and city staff to turn in an instant to any article or sources of information to which he may have occasion to refer. This useful appliance, whereby the time, temper and eyes of our literary workmen are saved, sweetens the labors of newsediting and leader-writing. The open sesame to a great store-house of contemporaneous information is in every man's hands, and nobody is compelled to strain his eyes and warp his files in an exasperating effort to ferret out the facts which he happens to require for immediate use. We lay as much stress upon saving of temper as upon economy of time, for we are so charitable as to attribute the acrimony and ill-nature as well as the exhaustion and weariness so often displayed in the columns of ill-equipped newspapers to the lack of a complete index to their files. Newspaper conductors ought to keep this fact in mind, and if they cannot afford to employ an index-keeper of their own, they can certainly provide their offices with THE TERRUNE INDEX, which practically serves as a guide to any newspaper of any pretensions, inasmuch as any matter of general news may usually be found in any other ournal within a few days, at least, of its appear-

nce in THE TRIBUNE. Index-making is an art which makes slow progress, owing to the laborious nature of the proc Of the hundreds of public libraries in the United States only two are adequately indexed-one in Boston and one in Brooklyn. The ordinary catalogues containing lists of titles and authors and quered province. The dissolution of the ernde schemes of classification of limited scope are alliance between Pern and Bolivia, which of very little use nuless one knows the very book which he needs. If one does not know where to look for the facts which he requires, or what are the best sources of information relating to the subject, he is helpless unless he can take advantage of an index which combines special entries for every topic, with a comprehensive system of classification. mourning for the flower of her youth who The files of THE DAILY TRIBUNE are indexed in fell in the dearly won victory at Tarapaca, the this way. There are in each volume over 15,000 ladies of her best families are doing hospital references to dispatches, correspondence, newsduty among the wounded, and a new internal articles, and editorials, arranged in alphabetical order, and at the same time recourse is had to what Mr. Noyes, the Brooklyn librarian, would describe terminated in only one way, the civilized as a "special dictionary system," by which which are thus indexed: The Times (London), The Jugsbury Gazette (the leading journal of South Germany), and THE TRIBUNE.

The fifth volume of THE TRIBUNE INDEX is the largest which has yet been issued from this office. It contains 124 double-column pages, and is a complete guide to the news of the world for the year of grace 1879. The arrangement is perfectly simple uly one alphabet being used, so that anyone who has the slightest clew to the information for which he may be scarching can at once find what he wants. It is useful for lawyers, politicians, clergymen, financiers, journalists and men of letters, and in short for all who areanxions to keep fully abreast ith the times. THE TRIBUNE INDEX for 1879 will sold over our counter or forwarded post paid to any address for 50 cents. Back numbers can also e furnished at the same prices.

An important civil case decided recently in London has a peculiar interest for Americans. Provand & Co., large foreign traders, brought suit against Langton & Riley, cotton manufacturers, for selling them gray shirtings for the China market so full of size and clay as to mildew before reaching China. The manufacturers set up as defence the plea that the Chinese preferred cheap, heavily sized muslins to the genuine article at a higher price. In opposiion to this the facts were brought out that, although John Chinaman may adulterate the goods he sells, he has no fancy for buying them adulterated ; that during the last ten years the demand fo English cotton goods has steadily decreased in China, owing to their fraudulent make; and that the unadulterated American cotton goods have taken their place. The figures as brought forward at the trial from English consular reports are briefly these: "During the four years ending in 1877 English imports into China of manu factured cotton and wool have been nearly stationary, having fallen in 1873 from £6,624,511 to £4,611,180. In these four years there was a steady increase of American importations, the number of bales of cotton goods in 1874 brought into Ching being only 3,765, while in 1877 they were 26,670." The English manufacturers send goods which, as proved on this trial, contain 56 per cent of eation and 44 per cent of starch, clay, etc.; they declare that "the Americans will find it; losing business to send genuine goods to an Eastern market, and will soon have to deteriorate their stuffs to the prices which Chinamen will pay, or take their nental nations. They lack what England has goods to another market." The English Consul at Chefoo, the principal port of entry for cottons, however, shrewdly remarks: "The attempt to seil glue for cloth to a people skilled in putting iron filings into tea and water in silk is injudicious. Our textiles have got a bad name in China. Their place is supplied by American manufactures. Last year there were 15,544 pieces of English drolls imported into Chefoo, against 118,544 American. Province of Chefoo," be adds, "contains 30.000,000 inhabitants, who are entirely clothed in cotton is of use to him to know." He carries the fabrics," Our manufacturers deserve congratulation argument to its logical conclusion in the as- for baying proved that honesty is the best policy,

We have no desire to disturb anybody's repose east of all to drag into public mention any one who courts retirement and shrinks from the gaze of the crowd. But we feel that this is a crisis. The Kelly State Committee have taken the first step toward armonizing the party in this State by anconneing the conditions of union on their part and giving everybody to understand that unless that followed Waterloo. They are marked they can have their own way they will bolt. Gov-

stress is laid upon the fact that a hearing was trated the fitness of things as the spectacle of "qualities for industrial supremacy," and as ject of politics for a fortnight. The Bayard boom way. In this state of affairs we believe the whole country leans toward Indiana with its hand curled over its ear. Will the Hon, Thomas A. Hendricks rise to the height of this occasion and let the country know, through some convenient short-hand man, whether he has changed his mind about running for the second place? If he will do this, we will try and get Mr. Tilden to say whether he continues unwilling to condone fraud, and by that time we shall have something more final and less conclusive from Governor Seymour; and then the band can strike up and the ball open.

> Somewhat amusing and not a little edifying is the report of a "Four County Temperance Convention" held in South Adams, Mass., the other day. "The laymen," it is said, "blamed the preachers, and the preachers hurled back the charge; Prohibitionists called the Murphy work a failure, and the Gospel temperance folks quite as cartly asked how many had been saved since they abandoned the daily prayer-meeting for the law." It is greatly to b regretted, considering the important character of their work, that temperance men cannot agree in their methods of promoting it; but, fortunately, the main principle is simplicity itself. The man who resolves to be temperate needn't trouble himself about prohibitory laws, nor yet about the comparative advantages of this way of promoting temperance or that. If the advocates of total abstinence will go about preaching that effectually, they needn't feel called to do much else. Never mind, either, about the Gough method, or the Murphy method, or any other method! Preach the thing!

Many wild propositions have been made to amend the Constitution of the United States, but the latest is the wildest yet. It is proposed that 'every citizen shall be prohibited from bequeathing to any one legatee property or money exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars, or an annuity exceeding sixty per centum thereof." The objection to this Constitutional Amendment is that it would be absurd and a gross violation of the rights and liberty of the citizen. The control of a testator over his property while living is absolute, and the Constitution might as well limit the amount of wealth which each citizen shall be permitted to acquire. If the law allows a man to hold his estate at all, it must be considered that the power to discose of that estate is a part of it. If he cannot direct its disposition, he does not really possess it. Moreover, the proposed provision could be, and certainly would be, evaded in a hundred ways. The ingenuity of lawyers is far greater than the ingenuity of law-makers. 3

The development of industrial enterprise in the United States will be promoted by the publication disposition by fidgeting for hours over the of TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 58, entitled "Mines and Pastures New." It is the third of a special series devoted to mining and agriculture in new camps and fields. It contains articles on stock-raising in Montana, the general aspects of the Northwest and New-Mexico, the copper and silver mines of Maine, mining in the Far West, the openings for settlers in Tennessee, and the results of recent experiments in sorghum sugar cane. This is a varied table of contents, and will interest more readers even than the two preceding numbers of the series relating to the resources of Texas and the mining camps of Leadville, Montaua, Utah, and the Black Hills. It brings to light new sources of wealth in the Northwest, the Southwest, Maine and Tennessee, and offers a decided stimulus to the industrial interests of the country. The price of Extra No. 58 is 10 cents (postpaid to any address), with the usual discounts to the trade,

The Fusionists will sneak away presently without

"Governor" Smith is a valiant warrior. He announces that if he were in a position where he could not be injured he would declare war and blood would flow. The magnanimous man should be re-tired on a pension for his forbearance. If that is not considered practicable he might be retired on a rail.

There are symptoms of uneasiness in The World office because Beck has "attacked the City of New-Vork " Vet the city seems to be calm, and to look apon the performance with as much indifference as a Brooklyn Bridge pier would manifest in the case of a furious bombardment by a pea-shooter.

That Blaine boom in Pennsylvania is ruining as fine a lot of political prophecies as this generation ever saw.

The National Republican Committee is preparing for a campaign of upprecedented vigor. The headquarters at Washington will be opened the first of terminated in only one way, the civilized world will unite in the hope that uninterworld will unite in the hope that uninterthere are only three daily newspapers in the world will begin at once. This is

"Marie," a spiritualistic spook, has been unmasked in London. She was dressed in white, with nearly three months ahead of the usual time, but it is not too soon. The Pennsylvania Republicans will hold their convention on February 4, and their meas the opening gun of the campaign. It looks now as if it would be a very different kind of salute from

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, says very little is heard in his State about the Grant boom. So far as he can judge, the sentiment of the Republicans there is that it would not be good policy to nominate Grant. Blaine is the popular andidate. "He has not visited the State, and they have seen very little of him, but you would be sur-prised to find how popular he is with the masses of the Republican party." As the Indiana Republicans will hold no State Convention till after the Na-tional Convention, their delegates will be chosen by Congressional Districts, and cannot be instructed in a body for any candidate.

The Fusion legislators of Maine are looking about anxiously for some place to meet where their going in and their coming out will not be through a fusilade of insulting observations. They will have to move out of the country to find it.

Not a single county delegation to the Pennsylvanta Republican Convention has been instructed for any Presidential candidate except Blaine. Six delegations have been formally instructed for him, and he has a majority in a large number of others who are instructed for no one.

Weaver seems to have inherited in a lump the aggregated lunacy of the late Greenback party. He has a whole head full.

There are moving appeals in those Democratic journals of this State which habitually oppose Mr. Tilden for harmony in the party. The Kelly conference at Albany furnishes the text. It is urged that a crisis has arrived, and that the only way to pass it in safety is to thrust aside any "peronality " which may stand in the way of harmony. This is the same old story; " If Tilden is not taken out of the way we'll smash the party. Come, let's have harmony!" One of the harmonizers remarks that the solution of the difficulty is in the hands of that the solution of the Carlo State Committee, which is to hold a meeting at Albany next Tuesday. This is Tilden's committee, and it is evident that the Antis expect that their threat of a duplicate delegation to the National Convention will bring out a response of some sort, either a submission or an offer to

The Hon. E. B. Washburne has permitted his friends to announce him as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. The immediate consequence of this unexpected declaration is a panic among the other candidates.

Chief-Justice Church sits on the edge of the bench all ready to rise up and become at once the savior and the harmonizer of the New-York Democracy, but nobody gives him the word.

PERSONAL.

One of the late Wm. M. Hunt's pictures, sold by the artist himself a few years ago for \$800, has just been resold for \$5,000. Serjeant Parry and his wife, who have just died

within a few hours of each other, are reported to have been poisoned by sewer gas. Mr. Samuel Smiles has received from the King of

Italy a valuable decoration as a mark of the royal appreciation of his books. "Self-Help," translated, has been sold in Italy to the number of 50,000 The tones of John Bright's voice, even in conver-

sation, are said by Scribner to attract and fascinate.

He has been heard by a distinguished literary man

sion that it seemed to the auditor "the finest thing be had ever heard."

Mr. J. C. Flood has just bestowed a pleasant little amount of pin-money upon his daughter, Miss Jennia Flood; he has registered \$2,500,000 in United States bonds in her name. This gift provides for her an income of \$100,000 a year.

Minister Foster is reported to have expressed wish to be sent to Europe in order to study the social, and political institutions of other lands. He is not a very rich man, yet has enough to live in St. Petersburg in dignified fashion with the help of his salary. He cannot leave Mexico for two months, and will probably not reach Russia for four or five.

Mr. Edward Atkinson's gift of samples of American cotton manufactures to India has been requied by a present of nearly 200 statuettes representing the different eastes and classes of people in that region. The figures are of clay, dressed in actual stuffs made up in the exact fashion of East Indian costumes. The donors of this valuable collection are a firm of Bombay Hindoo merchants.

Lady Mary Hamilton, lately Princess of Monaco, has asked the authorization of the Church to con tract a new marriage with a Hungarian Prince. The Church is reported to find no impediment, but the marriage must be performed in some country where no civil marriage is known, since the civil law holds her to be still married to the Prince of Monaco. The marriage will take place shortly at Vienna.

Secretary Thompson says that he saw Andrew Jackson at the time of his inauguration as President. "My father, who introduced me," says the Secretary, "told me then that I was getting on the other political side already. Instead of lectur-ing me, as I supposed he would, Jackson put his hand on my head and said: Whatever your poli-tics, tink always fer yourself, and let conscience be your invariable guide."

The celebrated agitator, John Wilkes, wrote an autobiography, parts of which he had often shown to friends, but at his daughter's death, long after his own, the covers in which it was bound were found with the leaves completely cut out. Miss Wilkes had close ties with this country. Her father's sister, Mrs. Hayley, married secondly Mr. Jeffrey, and settled in this country, at Newport, while her cousin Charles took up his abode in New-York. To him Miss Wilkes left the bulk of her property. It was remarkable that the only and idolized child of that free-liver, John Wilkes, the foremost member of that famous gang of reprobates, the Monks of Medmenham, whose motto was faites commes rous routers, should have left the residue of her estate to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for charitable purposes. Her cousin Charles's daughter married Francis (afterward Lord) Jeffrey, of Edinburgh Review fame, who crossed the Atlantic, an absolute terror to him, to feten his bride. Her sister, Miss Wilkes, is now fiving in Washington-square with the daughters of her brother, Dr. Wilkes, who died a year ago, and was soon afterward followed to the grave by his delightful sister, Mrs. Cadwaiader Colden. Dr. Wilkes was almost the last of the old residents in St. John's-square, having only left it in 1869. Many of them still retain their sittings and attend the service. that famous gang of reprobates, the Monks of Med-

GENERAL NOTES.

The Almanac for 1880, published by The Philadelphia Record for the benefit of its subscribers, is a handsome bit of typegraphy with many attractive illustrations. A large body of American journals have now fallen into the habit of publishing an annual of some kind, but The Tribune Almanac is the only one that has a comprehensive scope and a National reputa-

attend the service.

Mr. Tilton's double has undone him, indeed. The lecturer was expected in Parsons, Kan., and the committee were at the station to receive him. They stepped up to a long-halred gentleman, and welcomed him with enthusiasm and ceremony. The long-baired gentleman appeared surprised, and said: " I don't know what you mean by this, but I can remove any wart of burion in thirty minutes, without pain, or forfeld my reputation." They had mistaken these for those.

A young English girl, on a visit at Teignmouth from Somersetshire, has recently had a narrow escape from death. It seems she is given to sleepwalking, and the other night she opened her bedroom the railings, and walked to the sea. The cold awake her, but the fright rendered her powerless. When discovered and rescued by a constraint man she was sitting knee-deep in water; there was a considerable sea on and a fresh wind blowing, so that her escape was marvellous. window, lowered berself to the ground, clambered over

Leadville's promising epidemic is attended with lassitude and extreme exhaustion. Chilis occur, and great sensibility to cold exists over the surface of the skin : the eyes become injected and tend to fill with tears, the nostriis discharging an acrid fluid, attended with fixed and intense pain in the head, mostly frontaover the eyes, sometimes also attended with giddiness The nights are sleepless, with delirium or lethargr. cough prevails, with yellow expecteration, most troublesome at night and tending greatly to increase the headache. Fever attends the disorder, sometimes sheat and sometimes severe. The duration of the fever is from four to eight days. The sense of taste is greatly disordered.

"Marie," a spiritualistic spook, has been a long veil, and had her arms and feet bare. She had torgotten to leave her clothes in the spirit land, and when she entered the room in Great Russell st., and took her place behind the screen, she could be heard taking off her boots, unbooking her dress, and making the usual sounds accompanying the act of undressing The sceptics further say that her conduct when she ap peared was that of "unspiritual levity" in deed and conversation. But be that as it may, two inquirers, as they could see a corset through the white dress in which she had shrouded herself, decided to find out what : host was really made of. One of them accor-rized her, and found in his arms something that means vanished into air, but a substantial piece and blood. His companion darted behind the boiles, and there were "Marke's" dress, books and ings, with the medium's chair empty and the

Fortunately, few nephews desire to marry their auuts, for weatever may be the law upon the sub ject, such unions are neither physically nor scelally dostrable. Dr. Orson L. Crampton, a physician, of Mobite, Ala., contracted to marry his aunt Naucy V. Campbell, being much enamored of her, as she also was of him. But when the friends of this ardent physician suggested to sim that such marriage would be tilegal, and so nutl and void, and when his lawyer confirmed the opinion of his triends, Dr. Crampton thought better of the matter, and determined not to marry his Aust Nancy. She came to Michigan to reside, and catching the Doctor at Lockpor arrested him in a suit for breach of promise. The case was transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States, and Miss Campbell recovered the neat sum of \$10,000 damages. The case will now come up again or \$10,000 damages. The case will now come up again on points of law, and highly interesting and important the decision of them will be. For the question whether a man can legally marry his aunt involves motirectly the questions whether he can marry his deceased brother's widow, or his first consin, i. e. whether the common law dootine holds in this country, and if so, how far, and to what extent liberty of marriage here is limited by the Levitucal provisions. So some geod.may come out of this somewhat abourd suit.

The bodies of twenty-two victims of the Tay bridge disaster had been recovered when the latest for eign mail was made up in London. All but one of these had been brought to the surface by grappling. Very few of the curpses showed signs of mutilation, and in many cases the features were a natural expression. The body of a woman was booked by one of the grap nels. The irons had caught in the hair of the head, and just as the body was being pulled to the surface the back comb came out, and the body was carried away by the current; it was seen that the woman had brown hair. Shorily afterward the body of another woman was caucht, but it also slipped from the grappling-trons. A man who had been booked by part of his clothing was lest by the clothing giving way. In one of the lest by the clothing civing way. In one of the peckets of young Leslic's coat was found a copy of Longfellow's poems. James Caristic's body was among these that were recovered. He was a ploughman, and left his work on the Taursday before the accident to attend the funeral of his father at Downfield by Kettle, Fifeshire. His employer advised him to remain with his monther over Sunday and to return on Monday, but unfortunately the ploughman, in his anxiety to resime his work, travelled on Sunday to Ladibank, where he joined the trata. Two letters were found in his pockets, in one of which, written apparently to his sweetheart, and which he had not time to post, he mentioned that he had been attending the luneral of his father.

MUSICAL NOTES.

There has been a change of programme for the matinee to-day at Booth's Theatre. Instead of Alda," "Carmen" will be represented, with Mile de locen in the tule rôle, and Sig. Baldanza (his first ap-rance) as Jose.

As announced yesterday, Mr. Joseffy is still incapacitated from playing, and be will be replaced on the programme of the Philharmonic concert to-night by Mr. Hermann Rietzel, who will give the Beethoven con-certe in G.

PUBLIC OPINION.

So far as Samuel J. Tilden is concerned, all the present indications are that he has become highly indifferent to the nomination of a party for which he has done a great deal, but which has done very little for htm.—{Brooklyn Hagie (Dem.)

Though the usurpation in Maine has come